





BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector

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1941-2

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**H. B. BINKS,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**IVOR O. WILLIAMS,**

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

STAFFORD :

ALLISON & BOWEN, LTD., 19 GREENGATE STREET

# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN MERREY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR DOBSON.

Alderman Adamson.	Councillor Reynolds.
„ Mrs. Turney.	„ Mrs. Robinson.
Councillor Mrs. Cotterill.	„ Storer.
„ Fowke.	„ Mrs. Welton.
„ Jennings.	„ Wilks.
„ Joynes.	

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
and Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre.

\*†H. B. BINKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
A. V. CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR,  
Lodging-house Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, and  
Inspector under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.

\*I. O. WILLIAMS, Cert. R. San. Inst.,  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS,

\*A. F. WARD, Cert. S.I.B.,  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

\*S. A. GREGORY, Cert. S.I.B.,  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

(*H.M. Forces from December 1st, 1939*).

HEALTH VISITORS,  
and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors,  
\*MISS M. E. GEORGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.  
\*MISS H. BIRCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.  
(*From October 19th, 1942*).

MATRON, SANDYFORD STREET DAY NURSERY,  
MISS F. E. BAZELEY.

SENIOR CLERK,  
R. FOWELL.

JUNIOR CLERK,  
G. E. SHEWARD.  
(*H.M. Forces from September 2nd, 1939*).

MRS. H. N. JACKSON.  
(*Temporary appointment*).

\*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Superintendent of the Tithe Barn Hospital for the Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board. All are whole-time Officers, except the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and that the Health Visitors devote a portion of their time to work under the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

†Services of the Medical Officer of Health by arrangement are available to the County for School Medical Duties for four sessions per week.



BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,  
5, MARTIN STREET,  
STAFFORD.

August, 1943.

**To the Chairman and Members of  
the Public Health Committee**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report for 1942 is presented as an Interim Report as requested by the Minister of Health, and for reasons of economy and continuity of records the Annual Report for 1941 has been incorporated within it. The Minister has again directed that the Report be divided into two parts, one part only being for general publication.

From information received, it would appear that the health of the people has been generally maintained. The Birth and Death rates (crude) continue good. In fact, the Birth rate is the highest recorded since 1921, and the actual number of births has not been exceeded since 1887. The Death rate is the lowest for seven years.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has risen to 52 per 1,000 births. The increase in baby deaths was not due to any epidemic but solely to those conditions over which we have as yet little control, e.g., prematurity and congenital malformations.

Apart from Tuberculosis, which has behaved in common with that of the country as a whole, namely, an increase in the notification of young females, the incidence of infectious diseases fortunately has continued low.

In 1941 active propaganda against Venereal Disease in association with the British Social Hygiene Council and the County Council was carried out by holding a series of meetings at the Library and other places.

In 1942 the Public Health Committee associated themselves with the widespread national publicity campaign against Diphtheria. At the end of the year it was estimated that 40.8% of children under five years of age and 83.2% of children from 5 to 15 years of age had received injections.

As to Hygiene, my impression is that in some instances the standard of personal cleanliness has become lower, and, although it may be a coincidence only, more cases of neglect of children and of the home have come to my notice recently (not in the years under review).

Scabies.—This disease, a rarity in the Borough in peace time, has at times during the last two years become so frequent that measures have had to be taken by the Public Health Committee to assist the General Practitioners (see page 30).

Conditions arising out of the housing shortage continue to be a matter of grave concern to this Department. The growing appreciation of the necessity to encourage early marriage and a young virile population, further emphasises the need. The anxiety of young parents to be freed from the irksome restrictions of uncongenial surroundings and intimate relations with other family or families is bound to intensify the unrest and the dissatisfaction of present day conditions. It is a fact which is inherent in human nature that no one from choice is willing to share a home for long periods with another family, and the greater the differences in age the greater the objections. As individuals we have our idiosyncrasies, and, as families, these traits are none the less in evidence.

It is impossible to foretell in what form, or to what extent, the Health Services of the country will assume after the war, but change there will be—of that, no one is in doubt. Progress is to be welcomed, but let it not be on the grounds of economy and efficiency only. Room must be left for local expression, and responsibility so that even the smallest and most backward authority must be encouraged to plan for and provide for its own development and welfare.

The Welfare Committee are now responsible for two whole-time Day Nurseries. One in Sandyford Street, which was opened on August 4th, 1942, and caters for 40 children; the other, of good war-time construction and design, situated off South Walls, was opened in May, 1943, and caters for 50 children. In addition to these, the County Education Committee opened in February, 1943, a Nursery Class for 25 toddlers. This Class was opened at the request of and on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Both Day Nurseries have been affiliated to the National Society of Day Nurseries so that probationers will receive a training which will be of use to them after the war. For the present the Nurseries are doing useful and good work, and it is to be hoped that one of them at least will continue after the war, even though experience may disclose that they are working, unavoidably at present, on too narrow a basis. It is probable, as mothers are displaced from Industry, that the present procedure at the Nursery will be replaced by the



occasional baby, that is a baby whose mother for various reasons finds it necessary to place it in safe keeping for short periods. It will then be possible to cater for a much larger number of babies.

The provision of a Maternity Home was actively pursued by the Committee. The Staff at the Regional Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health have co-operated fully, and it was mainly due to them that progress was made in the scheme by which beds were to be obtained in the War Emergency Hospital. This scheme was, however, finally laid to rest by the Board of Control in March of 1943. It is a source of regret that the scheme whereby the maternity beds were to be provided by the erection of a hut in the Infirmary grounds did not materialise. The difficulties were (a) poor site, and (b) the heating and catering resources of the Infirmary were already taxed to capacity. The Welfare Committee were then driven to the only other alternative, and that was the adaptation of a building for the purpose. In the Spring of this year, 1943, Burton House came into the market—it was inspected by members of the Council and Committee, and, after prolonged negotiations by the Town Clerk, who was supported by the active interest and most persistent efforts of the Member of Parliament, Captain G. E. P. Thorneycroft, the Army were persuaded to withdraw their option on the building in August. It will be some months before the necessary alterations can be carried out and the building equipped as a Maternity Home.

The decline in home visits and the attendances at the Welfare Centre, which might well have been greater, can be attributed to the changes and actual shortage of Health Visitors, to the returning home of mothers, and to the opening of the Day Nurseries.

Miss Suffield, who has seen the Welfare Service grow from its small beginnings in 1918 to its present state, and has been largely instrumental in its present vitality, retired during the year after twenty-four years service.

May I, Mr. Chairman, end this introduction by expressing my thanks to you, the Members of the Committee, my colleagues, and members of my evergrowing staff for the ready co-operation and consideration given to me at all times? I trust that my next Annual Report will be submitted under happier conditions.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. BINKS.

# REPORT.

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## PART 1.

### SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

#### General Statistics.

Area of Borough .. .. . 5,089 acres.  
Other statistics are in Part II. (unpublished).

#### Social Conditions.

Mr. A. Weaver, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied me with reports for both years, and they appear in full in Part II.

There were no persons registered as unemployed in December, 1941, and December, 1942, and in the latter year unemployment was almost non-existent in the area.

#### Vital Statistics.

	1941	1942
Birth rate per 1,000 population ..	15.8	18.0
Ten year average ..	14.7	
Stillbirths—rate per 1,000 births ..	39	26
Death rate per 1,000 of the population .. .. .	10.5	10.2
Ten year average ..	10.7	
Deaths from puerperal causes—rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) .. .. .	—	2.9
Death rate of infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	42	52
Legitimate infants per 1,000		
legitimate live births .. ..	43	50
Illegitimate infants per 1,000		
illegitimate live births .. ..	40	91

Further details are in Part II.



# **SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

## **Laboratory Facilities.**

Bacteriological reports were received from the County Laboratory on the following :—

	1941	1942
Swabs examined for Diphtheria bacilli .. .. .	1743	1144
Other swabs .. .. .	42	32
Virulence Test (Diphtheria).. ..	30	29
Blood for Agglutination Tests ..	51	31
Faeces .. .. .	195	74
Urine.. .. .	93	4
Pus .. .. .	78	52
Cerebro-spinal fluid .. ..	121	111
Sputum for Tubercle bacilli ..	204	206
Biological Test (Tuberculosis) ..	63	69
Other examinations .. ..	84	105

## **Ambulance Facilities.**

Two ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority. One for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases, the other for infectious cases. Improvements in this service are in abeyance.

The Ambulance Service became the responsibility of the Public Health Committee in March, 1942.

In 1941 the total number of journeys was 628, covering 4,896 miles. Infectious cases, 85 ; Accident, 65 ; Sick-ness, 479 ; Abortive calls, 10.

In 1942 the total number of journeys was 663, covering 5,200 miles. Infectious cases, 101 ; Accident, 68 ; Sick-ness, 494 ; Abortive calls, 9.

Nursing in the Home.	} There has been no change in the arrangements under these headings.
Clinics and Treatment Centres.	
Hospitals and Sanatoria.	

## **Isolation Hospital, Tithe Barn Road.**

The Isolation Hospital was taken over by the Mid-Staffordshire Joint Hospital Board as from October 1st, 1941, and was operated by the Council on behalf of the Board until October 1st, 1942, when the Board assumed full control.

Admissions from Stafford Borough were as follows :—

	1941	1942
Scarlet Fever.....	26	51
Diphtheria .....	24	20
Diphtheria carriers .....	16	12
Paratyphoid Fever .....	6	—
Measles .....	1	—
Dysentery .....	2	—
Chickenpox .....	2	—
Tonsillitis .....	4	—
Peritonsillar abscess .....	—	1
Streptococcal infection .....	—	1
Septic throat .....	—	1
Ultero membranous stomatitis.....	—	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>

### Infant Welfare Centre.

The New Welfare Centre in North Walls was opened in March, 1941, by the Mayor (Mr. Councillor Joynes) on behalf of the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (Councillor Mrs. Robinson). Sessions are held from 10 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. The Centre is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. for the treatment of Minor Ailments.

The following is a brief summary of attendances :—

	1940	1941	1942
(1) Total number of attendances during the year :—			
(i) by children under one year of age .. .. .	4580	6370	6053
(ii) by children between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	4308	4429	3722
(2) Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, on the date of <b>their first attendance</b> were :—			
(i) under one year of age .. .. .	348	449	410
(ii) between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	93	95	63
(3) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at			

the Centre during the year and who at the end of the year were :—

(i) Under one year of age .. ..	283	358	392
(ii) over one year of age .. ..	655	1020	635

- (4) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (2) (i) See Part II.

MINOR AILMENTS.—This service has been affected adversely by the War.

ATTENDANCES.—1940 New cases —	99	Revisits —	307
1941 „ „ —	104	„ —	299
1942 „ „ —	75	„ —	207

### Ante-natal Care.

Medical Practitioners carried out under your Maternity Domiciliary Scheme :—

	1941	1942
Primary ante-natal examinations ..	288	250
Secondary ante-natal examinations ..	140	122
Ante-natal cases seen for a third time ..	2	1

Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined :—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
1940 .. .. .	276	68
1941 .. .. .	288	108
1942 .. .. .	250	68

The percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number of women and the distribution of the births appear in Part II.

Of the total 538 ante- and post-natal examinations carried out in 1941, 231 were of insured persons, and abnormalities were discovered in 111 individuals at the ante-natal examinations. The respective figures for 1942 are 441, 180, and 94.

RECOMMENDATIONS :—	1941	1942
Doctor to be present at confinement	5 ..	5
Further ante-natal examinations ..	210 ..	175
Specialist's opinion .. .. .	1 ..	1
Admission to Hospital .. .. .	0 ..	0
Confinement to take place in Hospital	1 ..	0
Dental treatment .. .. .	37 ..	29

### POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS :—

Number of cases found to be abnormal in some respect .. ..	28 ..	28
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It has been the policy of the Welfare Committee to encourage mothers to attend for their first general examination at or about the third month of their pregnancy.

Compensation is made to midwives for loss of cases due to the Borough Ante-natal Scheme.

EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS.—No change has been made.

The services of the consultant were required on ten occasions in 1941. Two of them were under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, and the others were for the following conditions :—

- \*1.—Hospital case. Primipara. Small pelvis. No active interference advised.
- \*2.—Home case. Primipara. Persistent occipito posterior. Delivered with forceps.
- \*3.—Hospital case. Multipara. Antepartum hæmorrhage. Labour induced.
- 4.—Hospital case. Primipara. Delayed labour. Delivered with forceps.
- \*5.—Home case. Primipara. Difficult labour. Delivered with forceps.
- \*6.—Home case. Primipara. Trial labour advised.
- \*7.—Hospital case. Primipara. Breech presentation. Delivered under general anæsthesia.
- \*8.—Same as patient 6. Admitted to Hospital. Cæsarian section.

The consultant was called in on nine occasions in 1942 for the following conditions :—

- \*1.—Hospital case. Primipara. Small pelvis. Double epesectomy.
- \*2.—Hospital case. Multipara. Placenta prævia.
- 3.—Hospital case. Multipara. Postpartum hæmorrhage. Curettage.
- 4.—Home case. Multipara. Hydrocephalic baby. Craneotomy.
- 5.—Hospital case. Primipara. Delayed labour. High forceps.
- 6.—Hospital case. Multipara. Anæsthesia with removal of placenta.
- 7 and 8.—Hospital case. Primipara. Antepartum hæmorrhage. Placenta prævia. Cæsarian section.
- 9.—Hospital case. Primipara. Fibroid. Postpartum hæmorrhage. Anæsthesia with removal of placenta.

\*These cases had been seen ante-natally by their own Doctor under the domiciliary scheme.

HOME HELPS.—This service has been suspended owing to the difficulty in obtaining women for part-time work.

**Maternity Beds.**

The Council assumed financial responsibility in respect of five cases in 1941 and ten cases in 1942, which had been admitted to the Institution on account of unsatisfactory home conditions in accordance with the agreement with the County Public Assistance Committee.

The need for more maternity beds became acute in the latter part of 1942 due to the rise in the number of births and the closing of various maternity homes owing to shortage of staff. An approach has been made to the Ministry of Health with a view to the setting up of a Municipal Maternity Home.

**Health Visiting.**

Number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors :—

To expectant mothers :—	1941	1942
First visits .. .. .	166	97
Total visits .. .. .	297	169
To children under one year of age :—		
First visits .. .. .	578	582
Total visits .. .. .	1870	1623
To children between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	4988	4437
Inquiries into infant deaths .. ..	22	23
„ „ stillbirths .. ..	18	15
Unclassified visits .. .. .	54	57

**Infant Life Protection** (under Part I. of the Children’s Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

	1941	1942		1941	1942
On register,			Removals ..	14	17
1/1/41	23	—	Adopted ..	1	6
„ 1/1/42	—	28	Over nine years	0	3
New cases ..	21	20	Death .. ..	1	1
			On Register,		
			31/12/41	28	—
			„ 31/12/42	—	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	44	48		44	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

The Health Visitors paid 139 visits in 1941 and 60 in 1942.

## Dental Treatment.

The following figures have been kindly supplied to me by the County Dental Officer, Mr. W. H. Jones, M.A., Cantab, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. :—

	1941	1942
<b>MOTHERS.</b>		
Referred for treatment .....	40	22
Accepted treatment .....	40	19
Treatment uncompleted at end of previous year	22	23
Total treated during year .....	62	42
Attendances at Clinic .....	261	178
Appointments broken .....	23	19
Sessions (half days) .....	43	28
Extraction of permanent teeth (with local anæsthetics) .....	305	124
Fillings .....	28	29
Scalings .....	10	8
Dressings .....	27	2
Sundries .....	98	93
Fitting of Dentures .....	20	20
Repair of dentures .....	2	4
TOTAL OPERATIONS .....	490	280
<b>CHILDREN.</b>		
Number treated .....	101	34
Attendances at Clinic .....	119	59
Accompanied by parent .....	100	33
Sessions (half days) .....	15	10
Extraction of temporary teeth (with local applications of anodyne solution).....	64	31
Dressings of silver nitrate .....	209	104
Fillings .....	10	13
Sundries .....	11	7
TOTAL OPERATIONS .....	294	155

## Free Supply of Milk to Mothers and Infants.

The Food Executive Officer informs me that the number of beneficiaries at the end of each year were as follows .—

Special rate	1941	1942	Specia rate	1941	1942
(liquid) ..	2273	2503	(dried) ..	39	16
Free (liquid)	364	230	Free (dried)	10	3
TOTALS	2637	2733		49	19



The total for 1942 was made up as follows :—

Expectant mothers .. .. .	338
Children up to and including five years of age .. .. .	2414

### Orthopædic Treatment.

Fifteen cases were under treatment in 1941 and twenty in 1942. There were eight new cases and four discharges in 1941, and eleven new cases and three discharges in 1942. One case refused to continue treatment in 1941.

The cost to this Authority was :—

	1941				1942		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Clinic .. ..	97	12	0	..	102	10	0
Hospital ..	74	11	4	..	93	17	11
	<hr/> £172 3 4				<hr/> £196 7 11		

### War-time Day Nurseries.

The provision of two Nurseries has been approved. These Nurseries are for the reception of children under five years whose mothers are employed in the war industries. The first one, erected in Sandyford Street, was opened on August 4th, 1942, and accommodates 40 children. Up to the end of the year 3,185 attendances had been made. The monthly figures are as follows :—

	Attendances.		Average daily attendances	
	Under 2 years.	Aged 2 to 5 years.	Under 2 years.	Aged 2 to 5 years.
August .....	107	228	4.4	9.5
September .....	224	413	8.6	16.0
October .....	276	468	10.2	17.3
November.....	225	468	9.0	18.4
December .....	248	528	9.9	21.1

A second Nursery for the accommodation of 50 children has been erected in South Walls, and this was opened in 1943.

The establishment of a Nursery Class at Holmercroft School by the Education Authority on behalf of the Borough was also approved, and was opened on February 15th, 1943.

## Baby Day.

Miss Suffield contributes the following account of the Celebrations in 1941 :—

“The Baby Day Celebrations were held on July 2nd. Taking place at the new Welfare Centre during an ordinary session, members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee took the opportunity to see the Centre at work.

“The Mayor (Councillor H. Joynes) presented the Blumer Mothercraft Shield and medals, also the Attendance prizes.

“The Chairman (Councillor Mrs. Robinson) presented the Mothercraft Certificates. Dr. Stroude and Dr. Binks gave short addresses, and Alderman Mrs. Turney and Councillor Mrs. Welton proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presenting the prizes and thanked the voluntary helpers for their untiring services all the year round.

“Thanks are also due to the Mayor and Mrs. C. Aspin for attendance prizes and to Dr. Stroude for judging the children in the Shield Competition.

“The proceedings ended with a cup of tea and a piece of cake.”

The Celebrations in 1942 as described by Miss George:—

“The Baby Day Celebrations were held on July 1st, taking place at the Welfare Centre during an ordinary session.

“The Mayor (Councillor Joynes) presented the Blumer Mothercraft Shield and medals. The Mayoress presented the Mothercraft Certificates. The Chairman (Councillor Mrs. Robinson) presented the Attendance prizes.

“Dr. Davies and Dr. Binks gave short addresses, and Councillor Bream proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Mayoress, and Councillor Mrs. Robinson, for presenting the medals and prizes. The Mayor thanked the voluntary helpers for their untiring services throughout the year.

“Thanks are also due to the Mayor and Mrs. Aspin for attendance prizes and to Dr. Davies for judging children for the Shield Competition.”

## Royal Brine Baths.

Reports by Mr. Seott, the Manager of the Baths :—  
1941.

“Royal Brine Baths owned by the Stafford Corporation comprise :—

“Hot Brine, Zotofoam, Aeration and Douehe remedial baths, Brine Swimming, Fresh Water Swimming, Washing Baths, and a Turkish Department.

“For the major part of this year the Gents.’ Turkish Baths have had to be discontinued owing to the shortage of Male Staff. However this type of treatment has been carried on in the Brine Department and many of the Turkish Bath patrons have claimed greater benefit from their enforced Brine treatment.

“Extra facilities had to be given for the instruction of School Children in the Borough, over 600 attending classes each week during Summer. Of these 62 gained Royal Life Saving Society certificates, and 646 School test badges were awarded.”

1942.

“The shortage of Male Staff and the need for fuel economy resulted in the Turkish Baths remaining closed to Gentlemen and open one day each week for Ladies.

“Brine Bath treatments were given to over 4,000 persons, many of whom derived considerable benefit in spite of difficult travelling conditions.

“Swimming instruction was continued to School Children who made over 9,000 attendances and gained 70 R.L.S.S. awards and over 500 awards granted by the Staffordshire Education Committee. The year again showed an increased demand for Washing and Swimming Baths.”

## SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The Borough Surveyor’s statements appear in Part II.

With the exception of 14 houses which are dependant on well water, all premises in the Borough are supplied with Town water.



Reports concerning the Town supply are received from the County Bacteriologist monthly and the County Analyst quarterly, and their reports are set out below.

The supply has been very satisfactory in quantity and quality.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.	March 1942	March 1943
COUNT. On nutrient agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37°C. Colonies per ml. . . . .	5	4
On nutrient agar after 72 hours' incubation at 20—22°C. Colonies per ml. . . . .	7	8
Coli Acrogenes Content (presumptive coli). Per 100 ml after 48 hours' incubation at 37°C. . . . .	Nil	Nil

“The Ministry of Health Report No. 71 suggests that when a public water supply contains not more than two presumptive coli per 100 ml the sample may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.”

The samples showed no bacteriological evidence of recent sewage pollution.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.	PARTS PER 100,000	
	March 1942	March 1943
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	20.5	19.5
Free and Saline Ammonia . . . . .	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia . . . . .	0.0023	0.0013
Nitric Nitrogen . . . . .	0.21	0.14
Chlorine . . . . .	2.8	3.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.004	0.002
Appearance . . . . .	Clear	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination . .	None	None
pH value . . . . .	7.3	7.5
Hardness before boiling . . . . .	8.69°	8.26°
Hardness after boiling . . . . .	4.90°	3.90°
Temporary Hardness. . . . .	3.79°	4.36°

The water was chemically of satisfactory quality, and, if passed bacteriologically, was considered safe for drinking.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

The only addition to the sewers was 118 yards of 9" diameter surface water sewer in 1941.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

The number of waste water closets substituted by a pedestal type of W.C. was 13 in 1941 and 8 in 1942.

There are approximately 995 waste water closets in the Borough, 42 pail closets, and 16 privy middens. The drains of 180 houses are not connected to the public sewer but discharge into cesspits.

The number of stoppages in 1941 amounted to 1,213 and 599 of this number were in connection with waste water closets. In 1942 there were 1,128 stoppages including 561 in waste water closets.

When stoppages are found to be caused by rags or other unsuitable articles, the occupiers are warned by letter as to their responsibility regarding the use of closets and drains.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

Observations continue to be kept on the pollution of the rivers and brook courses in the Borough. The Tillington Brook has been subjected to heavy pollution, and the Public Health Committee have had the person responsible for this pollution before them. There is much room for improvement regarding the cleansing of the brook courses by removing obstructions by reeds, etc.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The tabular statement below contains the numbers and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the two years, with the number of notices served and the result of such notices.

	1941.				1942.			
	Inspection	Defects	Informal Notices		Inspection	Defects	Informal Notices	
			Served	Complied with			Served	Complied with
Dwellinghouses :—								
Repairs to dwelling-houses .....	196	60	31	25	301	39	30	26
Houses requiring cleansing and verminous houses ...	41	1	1	1	124	2	2	1
Sanitary conveniences .....	239	86	51	30	195	49	32	24
House drainage defects.....	546	66	59	47	560	40	33	30
Defective yard pavements .....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Receptacles for house refuse .....	28	13	12	9	70	33	27	24
Accumulations of refuse .....	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1
Overcrowding .....	22	1	1	1	32	2	2	2
Water supply .....	11	—	—	—	53	4	4	2
Factories and Workshops .....	4	3	2	2	20	—	—	—
Bakehouses .....	46	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Lodging-houses .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses .....	892	—	—	—	868	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	48	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Offensive Trades.....	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Piggeries and Stables	4	—	—	—	35	1	1	1
Cowsheds .....	51	2	1	1	73	3	2	2
Dairies and Milkshops	37	—	—	—	143	1	1	1
Shops or premises where food is sold or prepared .....	66	—	—	—	193	—	—	—
Cinemas .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances.....	5	—	—	—	30	1	1	—
Other nuisances .....	29	2	1	1	46	6	4	4
Closet stoppages.....	—	1213	—	—	—	1128	—	—
Visits to infectious cases .....	304	—	—	—	353	—	—	—
Unclassified visits ...	435	—	—	—	688	—	—	—
	3017	1448	160	118	3917	1310	140	118



Two Statutory Notices were served : one in 1941 in respect of an accumulation of fish offal on an allotment, and the other in respect of a cesspit ; both were complied with.

**Factory Act, 1937.**

Four inspections were made in 1941 and twenty in 1942.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

	1941	1942
Number of Council houses found to be infested .. .. .	1	7
Number of other houses found to be infested .. .. .	6	9
Number of houses disinfested .. ..	7	16

When necessary, rooms are sprayed twice with an insecticide or fumigated, and the bedding is steam disinfected.

**Schools.**

Procedure has been the same as in previous years.

**Common Lodging Houses.**

One Common Lodging House was in use.

**Offensive Trades.**

There were 26 offensive trades on the Register at the end of 1942, of which 23 were fried fish shops. The remainder consisted of 2 rag and bone merchants and 1 gut scraper.

**SECTION D.—HOUSING.**

Housing work has been largely confined to reconditioning slum property which, but for the war, would have been demolished.

Four new houses were erected during 1941.

In 1942 ten houses of a temporary nature only were erected. They do not comply with the Byelaws, and were not constructed with the approval of the Council.

The amount of overcrowding in the Borough is difficult to assess. As in other towns, the need for new houses

is urgent. During the early stages of the War when two or more families occupied one house it was usually the result of the additional families arriving from other areas. To-day there is an extra problem. Where marriages occurred in 1940 there may now be small families, the young married people are still living with their parents, and separate houses for these additional families are not available.

Very little, if any, major repairs were carried out, and some difficulty has been experienced as a result of labour shortage in remedying defects classified as nuisances.

**SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**Registration of Cowkeepers and Dairymen.**

	1941	1942
Milk producers entered in Register	11 ..	13
Producer-retailers entered in Register	17 ..	11
Of the above, 16 have obtained licenses as Accredited Producers.		
Wholesale trader .. .. .	0 ..	1
Retail purveyors of milk in the Borough .. .. .	28 ..	17
Retail purveyors of milk whose premises are outside the Borough	21 ..	9

Entered in the Register at the end of 1941 were also 41 retailers of milk which was sold in sealed bottles. These were reduced to 32 at the end of last year.

The examination of samples for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council. The following results were obtained from milk on sale but not necessarily produced in the Borough:—

	1941.		1942.	
	Specially designated milks.	Ordinary milk.	Specially designated milks.	Ordinary milk.
Total number of samples .....	12	46(b)	6(d)	51(e)
Cleanliness:—				
Satisfactory .....	10	24	5	40
Unsatisfactory .....	2(c)	22	1(f)	11
Tuberculosis .....	—	5(a)	—	4

- (a) One sample was also unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint.
- (b) No biological test conducted on 4 samples.
- (c) One of "Tuberculin Tested" and one of "Accredited."
- (d) No biological test conducted on 1 sample.
- (e) No biological test conducted on 3 samples.
- (f) Pasteurised milk.

### Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.—During 1941 37 licences were issued to fit and proper persons to slaughter animals for human food, and 33 licences were issued in 1942.

The following meat was found to be diseased or unsound :—

		1941		1942
Bovine.	Carcases and all organs ..	115	..	132
	Portions or the internal organs .. .. .	1102	..	1391
Pigs.	Carcases and all organs ..	17	..	8
	Heads or all organs .. ..	114	..	44
Sheep.	Carcases and all organs ..	38	..	31
	Portions or the internal organs .. .. .	666	..	753

The total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 41 tons  $7\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. in 1941, and 49 tons  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. in 1942. This meat was collected by a manufacturer of fertiliser.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) affected with Tuberculosis was approximately 15%.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) affected with Tuberculosis and other diseases or injuries was approximately 18%.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) which, although not diseased, had localised infection of organs, i.e., liver flukes, parasitic infection, etc., was 19% (Tuberculosis not included).

All the above percentages refer to 1942.

The number of pigs slaughtered is now very low as the license issued for bacon curing has been revoked.

No. of cattle slaughtered in 1942 .. .. .	3,973
„ calves .. .. .	3,472
„ sheep .. .. .	14,446
„ pigs .. .. .	539



The Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture sent in 67 cows in 1941 to be slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Twenty-seven whole carcasses were condemned, and the remaining 40 had some part or organ condemned. In 1942 86 cows were sent in; 38 whole carcasses were condemned, and some part or organ of the other 48 carcasses were also condemned.

The following food was found to be unsound as a result of requests by provision merchants for certificates confirming the unfitness of the goods for human food:—

	1941	1942
Fish .. .. . lbs.	84 ..	70
Bacon .. .. . lbs.	14 ..	73
Beef .. .. . lbs.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	—
Sausage.. .. . lbs.	46 ..	6
Fruit, vegetables, and fish .. tins	311 ..	506
Milk .. .. . tins	321 ..	456
Pickles .. .. . jars	37 ..	31
Eggs .. .. . ..	2610 ..	—
Frozen whole eggs .. .. cases	18 ..	—
Jelly .. .. . lbs.	15 ..	—
Swedes .. .. . lbs.	139 ..	—
Meat .. .. . tins	97 ..	290
Stewed rabbit .. .. . tins	8 ..	1
Sugar .. .. . cwts.	2 ..	—
Soups .. .. . tins	2 ..	6
Pikelets .. .. . doz.	270 ..	88
Poultry.. .. . lbs.	426 ..	—
Fish paste .. .. . jars	15 ..	11
Cake .. .. . lbs.	32 ..	17
Jam, etc. .. .. . jars	69 ..	120
Cheese .. .. . lbs.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..	28
Onions .. .. . lbs.	227 ..	—
Flour .. .. . lbs.	— ..	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes .. .. . lbs.	— ..	19
Oranges .. .. . lbs.	— ..	114
Tapioca.. .. . cwt.	— ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice .. .. . lbs.	— ..	98
Crabs .. .. . barrels	— ..	1
Tripe .. .. . lbs.	— ..	23
Fish cakes .. .. . lbs.	— ..	85
Cereals .. .. . bags	— ..	4
Sauce .. .. . bottles	— ..	1
Custard powder .. .. . pkts.	— ..	7
Tea .. .. . pkts.	— ..	2
Chocolate .. .. . bars	— ..	24

The amount of food found to be unfit may appear to be large, but this is not so compared with pre-war. Stocks held by provision merchants are small, and reach the consumer soon after delivery. The greater portion of foodstuffs rejected is the result of transport difficulties and the fact that the Ministry of Food insists on a certificate for all rationed food which is found to be unfit.

Regular inspections have been made of the foodstuffs exposed for sale in the Market.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausages, etc. . . . .	26
Manufacture or sale of ice cream . . . .	37
Fish frying . . . . .	23

## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Vaccination Statistics.

The following figures for 1940 and 1941 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union area :—

	1940	1941
Successfully vaccinated.. . . .	153	213
Insusceptible . . . . .	7	7
Exemptions . . . . .	498	516
Died unvaccinated.. . . .	37	29
Removed . . . . .	20	25
	—	—
BIRTHS REGISTERED . . . .	715	790
	—	—

### Infectious Disease.

There was a marked decrease in the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified in 1941. There was less Scarlet Fever in the town than at any time since 1933, and the number of Diphtheria cases was the lowest since 1936: Diphtheria cases in 1942 dropped still further, but there was an increase in Scarlet Fever, particularly in the last quarter of the year.

Six cases of Cercbro-spinal Fever occurred in 1941 as against one this year. There were no deaths.

Measles, which had been prevalent in the latter part of 1940, subsided at the end of January, 1941, and the figures remained low until the end of last year. The Health Visitors visited 113 cases in 1941 and 85 cases last year. Whooping Cough cases visited were 253 and 43 respectively.

Six cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified in 1941, and all occurred in one household. There was reason to believe that the infection was brought about by the woman of the house being contaminated through careless emptying of slops of a temporary lodger staying at the house. This man was only in Stafford for a short time, and had had diarrhoea.



Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the 53 weeks from 29th December, 1940 to 3rd January, 1942.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Case Distribution as to Wards.				Marston Road Hosp.	Gen. Infim.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Removal to Isolation Hospital.
		North	South	East	West	Baswich														
Scarlet Fever ... Cases ... Deaths	43 —	5 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	5 —	1 —	—	1 —	5 —	6 —	5 —	16 —	6 —	2 —	2 —	—	—	—	26 —
Diphtheria ... Cases ... Deaths	25 2	5 2	4 —	5 —	7 —	4 —	3 1	1 —	1 —	2 1	— —	1 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 1	1 —	—	—	25 1
Pneumonia ... Cases ... Deaths	43 5	4 —	7 3	15 —	15 1	2 1	3 —	6 1	5 —	2 1	— —	1 —	6 —	1 —	6 —	1 —	5 2	4 1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases ... Deaths	6 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	2 —	1 —	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever Cases ... Deaths	6 —	— —	— —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 —	— —	1 —	—	—	—	6 —
Dysentery ... Cases ... Deaths	12 1	2 —	1 —	8 1	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 1	2 —	4 1	—	3* —
Puerperal Pyrexia ... Cases ... Deaths	6 —	2 —	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	3 —	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... Cases ... Deaths	16 1	2 —	4 —	3 —	6 1	1 —	4 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 —	3 1	4 —	—	—
Measles ... Cases ... Deaths	188 —	18 —	72 —	27 —	49 —	22 —	— —	7 —	13 —	27 —	18 —	29 —	52 —	21 —	12 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... Cases ... Deaths	215 3	31 —	59 —	52 2	53 1	20 —	— —	26 2	31 1	30 —	27 —	37 —	61 —	1 —	—	2 —	—	—	—	—

\*1 admitted to Walsall Isolation Hospital.

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the 52 weeks from 4th January, 1942 to 2nd January, 1943.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Case Distribution as to Wards.					Marston Road Hosp.	Gen. Infirm.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Removal to Isolation Hospital.
		North	South	East	West	Baswich																
Scarlet Fever .....Cases ... Deaths	94	17	14	13	45	5	—	—	—	1	3	5	13	48	13	6	4	1	—	—	—	56*
Diphtheria .....Cases ... Deaths	19	2	5	5	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	19
Pneumonia .....Cases ... Deaths	41	7	6	8	18	2	3	11	1	4	—	1	—	9	1	1	7	8	8	2	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases ... Deaths	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....Cases ... Deaths	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....Cases ... Deaths	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...Cases ... Deaths	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....Cases ... Deaths	8	1	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—
Measles.....Cases ... Deaths	57	3	10	19	24	1	—	—	1	4	9	3	11	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...Cases ... Deaths	60	5	32	9	5	9	—	—	1	6	8	2	6	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*2 admitted to Burton and 1 to Wisage.

\*2 admitted to Burton and 1 to Wissage.

The table below, compiled from School returns, made available through the courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health, includes contacts as well as cases.

	1941	1942
Whooping Cough .. .. .	46	22
Measles .. .. .	64	18
Mumps .. .. .	282	45
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	19	41
Diphtheria .. .. .	4	14
Chickenpox .. .. .	203	42
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	1	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—
Scabies .. .. .	7	26
Ringworm .. .. .	1	—
Paratyphoid .. .. .	1	—
Impetigo .. .. .	—	1

### Dysentery.

Twelve cases were notified in 1941. Six were from the County Mental Hospital, one from the Public Assistance Institution, one from the Infirmary, and one from the Prison. The other three were in private houses. Last year there were six cases, five of which occurred at the County Mental Hospital, and the other was a patient admitted from Essington to the Isolation Hospital as a case of Scarlet Fever but was found to be suffering from Dysentery as well.

### Puerperal Pyrexia.

Six cases were notified in each year. Three were removed to Hospital in 1941 and one in 1942.

### Scarlet Fever.

There were 94 cases notified in 1942 as against 43 in the previous year.

There was more than one case in one family in two instances in 1941 and in eleven last year. "Return" cases numbered two in 1941 and four in 1942.

### Diphtheria.

Notified cases in 1941 numbered 25 and there were 19 last year. All the cases were admitted to Hospital. There were two deaths in 1941 and one in 1942.



No immunised child died, but one child who had been immunised was notified in 1941, and there were four such cases last year. In addition, there were four carriers last year among immunised children.

	1941	1942
Number of immunised children with positive swabs .. .. .	1(a) ..	4(b)
Number who were once Schick negative .. .. .	1 ..	0
Number who had been Schick positive .. .. .	0 ..	1
Number who were not tested.. ..	0 ..	3
Deaths .. .. .	Nil ..	Nil

(a) Immunised in 1935.

(b) Three immunised in 1941 and one in 1942.

Diphtheria antitoxin, available for the treatment of cases of Diphtheria, can be obtained free on request by a medical practitioner. Diphtheria prophylactic is also provided free, and is used for the prevention of the disease.

THE STATE OF IMMUNISATION.—At the end of 1942 it was estimated that 40.8% of children under five and 83.2% of children between five and fifteen had been immunised.

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School.	1941.			1942.		
	Immunised	Schick test		Immunised	Schick test	
		+	—		+	—
Holmcroft.....	38	3	43	68	—	13
St. Leonard's Avenue .....	31	—	—	19	—	5
Corporation Street Infants .....	44	—	—	26	5	19
"    Girls .....	6	—	—	—	—	—
"    Boys .....	7	—	—	—	—	—
Littleworth .....	21	—	—	18	—	—
Stone Road .....	52	—	—	48	1	3
St. Patrick's Junior .....	10	—	—	27	—	—
Tenter Banks .....	47	—	—	43	—	—
Forebridge .....	34	—	—	14	3	8
Rickerscote .....	11	—	—	7	—	—
St. Austin's .....	19	—	—	7	—	3
St. Augustine's (at Tenter Banks) .....	27	—	—	—	1	—
St. George's (at Riverway) .....	42	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's (at St. Mary's) .....	19	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' High School .....	39	—	—	35	—	34
Clarendon House (at Girls' High School .....	113	—	—	6	—	—
Chatham House (at King Edward VI. School) .....	10	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth Street .....	—	—	—	—	—	28
Riverway .....	—	—	—	—	—	9
Convent .....	49	—	—	—	—	—
Welfare .....	335	—	—	771	—	57
General Practitioners .....	167	—	—	198	—	—
Isolation Hospital .....	10	—	—	11	—	—
TOTAL .....	1131	3	43	1298	9	179

Only those who completed their immunisation are included in the above figures.

Since 1940 A.P.T. supplied by the Government has been used for the immunisation of children.

## Pneumonia.

There were 41 cases of Pneumonia notified with three deaths. In the previous year there had been 43 cases with five deaths.

## Erysipelas.

Sixteen cases were notified in 1941 (one patient died), and eight in 1942.

## Scabies.

In May, 1942, a scheme was inaugurated whereby cases of Scabies were referred by their own Doctors to the District Nurses who treated the whole family with Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion provided by the Council. If necessary, bedding and clothing were steam disinfected. Up to the end of the year 57 cases in 27 families were so treated and the District Nurses made 255 visits for this purpose. Steam disinfection was carried out in 12 instances.

## Tuberculosis.

Analysis of new cases and deaths :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1941.								
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
5—15	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
15—25	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	1
25—35	6	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
35—45	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	15	5	3	2	12	5	5	3
1942.								
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
5—15	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—25	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	1
25—35	6	8	—	1	2	5	1	—
35—45	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
45—55	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
65 & over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	14	18	2	2	7	9	2	3

For death rates see Part II.



The ‘‘Balance Sheet’’ for the Register may be given as follows :—

	1941	1942		1941	1942
On Register at			Deaths.. ..	29	29
Jan. 1 .. ..	250	253	Removals ..	8	17
Notifications ..	25	36	On Register at		
Unnotified deaths	9	8	Dec. 31 ..	253	255
Transfers .. ..	4	1			
Returned to Dis-					
trict.. .. .	2	3			
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	290	301		290	301
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTIFICATION.—There were nine deaths from Tuberculosis in 1941 of persons who had not been notified as suffering from the disease, and there were eight such deaths last year.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 9 to 25 (1 to 2.7) in 1941 and 8 to 36 (1 to 4.5) in 1942. In the event of death from Tuberculosis, unless it is a post-mortem diagnosis, the practitioner is written to, and reason for non-notification is asked for.

The average interval elapsing between notification and death was 35 months in 1941 and 27½ months in 1942.

Cases from the Borough of Stafford were admitted as in-patients to the following institutions :—

	1941	1942
Prestwood Sanatorium .. ..	9	12
Groundslow Sanatorium .. ..	2	8
Himley Children’s Sanatorium	1	—
Standon Hall .. .. .	3	2
Hartshill Orthopædic Hospital	1	—
Staffordshire General Infirmary	1	—
Clare Hall Hospital .. .. .	—	1
Edge View Sanatorium .. ..	—	3

HEALTH VISITING.—In 1941 the Health Visitor paid 31 primary visits to tuberculous persons on notification and 381 subsequent visits. In 1942 44 primary and 298 subsequent visits were made.

### Disinfection.

A Washington Lyon steam disinfector is used for bedding, clothing, etc., which have been exposed to infection, or have been infested with vermin.

	1941	1942
Lots of bedding disinfected or destroyed .. .. .	67	43
Houses disinfected after infectious disease .. .. .	24	11

### MORTUARY.

In July, 1941, responsibility for the Public Mortuary was transferred from the Police to the Public Health Committee. Bodies dealt with are classified as follows:—

	July—Dec.	
	1941	1942
Borough residents .. .. .	5	18
Non-residents who died in the Borough .. .. .	3	3
Brought in from outside Borough	1	8
Non-civilians .. .. .	6	3
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 32
Post-mortem examinations ..	5	17

### PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

In the autumn of 1941 a series of meetings illustrated by films, under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council, were held in the Borough Hall and the Public Library, and dealt principally with Venereal Diseases.

Commencing in the middle of last year the Ministry of Health have been conducting an extensive campaign in the national Press to encourage immunisation against Diphtheria. The Council collaborated with advertisements in a local paper, and also joined Wolverhampton and other Authorities in a series of advertisements in an evening paper.

### CIVIL DEFENCE.

The two public cleansing stations are completed, and training of the personnel is in progress. Otherwise, the First Aid Services for the Borough are as stated in the Annual Report for 1940.

TRAINING.—The following courses have been held :—

	Courses.	Sat for examinations.			
		1st	Certificates.		4th
			2nd	3rd	
1941.					
First Aid .....	2	30	37	37	2
Gas (long course)	2	53	14	6	—
Nursing .....	1	27	4	1	—
1942.					
First Aid .....	1	39	5	11	9
Gas (long course)	1	9	9	2	—

All the permanent personnel have attended the Training School at Wolverhampton.

The table below shows the strength of personnel :—

				Personnel enrolled			
				Personnel	Trained		
				establishment	1941	1942	
First Aid Parties	..	..		120	..	122	..
First Aid Posts	..	..		52	..	78	..
Ambulance drivers and attendants	..	..		64	..	100	..
Car Drivers (sitting eases)							

Mr. Williams has supplied the following information as to the number of vehicles allocated to the Casualty Service :—

				Vehicles permanently available.		Voluntary vehicles on call.	
				1941	1942	1941	1942
Ambulanees	..	..		6	..	8	..
Party cars	..	..		6	..	7	..
Sitting ease ears	..	..		4	..	4	..
Mobile Unit	..	..		1	..	—	..

Mr. Williams is also responsible for the enrolment and training of personnel for the decontamination of food-stuffs. Twenty-four persons have enrolled, and five others are prepared to assist and attend lectures. Ten lectures were given in 1941.



*This part not for publication.*

**PART II.**

**SECTION A.**

Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1941 .. .. .	37,750
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1942 .. .. .	36,940
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1941) according to Rate Books .. .. .	8,834
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Books .. .. .	8,855
Rateable value (31st March, 1941) .. ..	£212,102
Rateable Value (31st March, 1942) .. ..	£216,712
Sum represented by a penny rate (1940— 1941) .. .. .	£840/4/2
Sum represented by a penny rate (1941— 1942) .. .. .	£878/5/1

**Social Conditions.**

Mr. A. Weaver, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied me with the following information :—  
1941. “The chief industries, trades and occupations are as follows :—

	Number of Insured Workpeople				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Electrical Engineering .....	3628	1222	731	473	6054
Internal Combustion En- gines .....	297	49	35	7	388
General Engineering .....	888	129	182	62	1261
Locomotive Engineering ...	309	15	45	10	379
Boot and Shoe .....	546	849	38	233	1666
Wood Heel Manufacture ...	52	75	3	8	138
Abrasive Wheel Industry	764	567	38	95	1464
Reinforced Concrete En- gineering .....	227	96	5	28	356
Building .....	2610	139	35	4	2788
Distributive Trades .....	552	629	146	198	1525
Local Government Service	1362	763	49	72	2246

“The total insurable population is approximately 23,200.

“There were no persons registered as unemployed in December, 1941. In December, 1940, there were 151 persons registered as unemployed, representing 1.3 per cent. of the insured population.

“The percentage of unemployed for the whole of the country in December, 1941, was 2.3.

“Early in the year 1941 and continuing throughout this year there was an unprecedented demand for labour—a demand which could only be partially met. Large numbers of persons—men and women—have come forward for employment in war industries, and have been quickly absorbed.

“In the Engineering Industry—now employing approximately 8,500—overtime, night shift and Sunday work has been constant throughout the year. The Government Training Centre supplied a large number of trained workers for the industry. In consequence of air-raids on other large towns a number of engineering firms “Dispersed” their factories, and Stafford received a large influx of workers.

“The Boot and Shoe Industry, however, has during the year under review, been “concentrated,” and has released a large number of its employees for work of national importance.

“The Abrasive Wheel Industry has increased its personnel by over 56 per cent., and the building industry has increased by reason of large building contracts in the near vicinity to the Borough.

“The reduction in the numbers employed in the Reinforced Concrete Industry, Distributive Trades and Local Government Services is due to the calling up for service with H.M. Forces, and the release of workers for other forms of work of national importance.”

1942. “The chief industries, trades and occupations, are as follows :—

	Number of Insured Workpeople.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals
Electrical Engineering .....	3751	1561	525	466	6303
Internal Combustion Engines .....	306	99	45	11	461
General Engineering .....	917	273	163	59	1412
Locomotive Engineering...	315	16	49	12	392
Boot and Shoe .....	445	630	23	125	1223
Wood Heel Manufacture...	114	83	9	17	223
Abrasive Wheel Industry	920	584	38	107	1649
Reinforced Concrete Industry .....	172	116	4	29	321
Building .....	1725	45	166	10	1946
Distributive Trades .....	474	569	130	215	1388
Local Government Service	1228	845	49	84	2206

“The total insurable population is approximately 25,400.

“There were no persons registered as unemployed in December, 1942. During the year unemployment was almost non-existent in the area.

“The percentage of unemployed for the whole of the country in December, 1942, was only 1.4 per cent.

“The demand for labour throughout the year has been unprecedented, due to the withdrawal of workers for service in H.M.F. and for urgent work of national importance. Great difficulty has been experienced in billeting workers brought from other areas. Large numbers have had to be transported from the Potteries area to meet the demand. A large number of women part-time workers have responded to appeals and are now usefully employed in industry, many of them serving as substitutes for men and women who have joined H.M.F.

“The Engineering industry—now employing approximately 9,000 workers—continues to work to capacity. Although there has been some relief as regards excessive overtime, in some sections of the industry it remains constant and Sunday work has, in some industries, been found unavoidable.

“The Boot and Shoe industry has, during the year, been ‘concentrated,’ in order to release workers for work of national importance.

“The Abrasive Wheel industry in Stafford—having become the receiving and distributing centre under the Lease-Lend programme—has increased its personnel by over 200 workers.

“Building and Contracting trades have suffered a considerable reduction in consequence of the removal of reservation from its workers and to the transfer of large numbers to other areas for work.

“Calls upon the Reinforced Concrete Industry, the Distributive Trades and Local Government Services by H.M.F. and for industry have resulted in a considerable reduction in the numbers employed therein.’



Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	1941.			1942.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
LIVE BIRTHS :—						
Legitimate ...	571	294	277	634	326	308
Illegitimate ...	25	15	10	33	17	16
TOTALS ...	596	309	287	667	343	324
STILLBIRTHS .....	24	11	13	18	9	9
DEATHS .....	399	202	197	378	204	174

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	1941	1942
Puerperal sepsis .. .. .	0	0
Other puerperal causes .. ..	0	2

	1941	1942
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	57	57
„ „ Measles (all ages) .. .. .	0	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	3	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age) .. .. .	3	1

The principal causes of death, their number, and their percentage are given below :—

	1941		1942	
	Number	Percentage of whole	Number	Percentage of whole
Heart Disease .. .. .	85	21.3	96	25.4
Cancer .. .. .	57	14.3	57	15.1
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. .. .. .	38	9.5	27	7.1
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	25	6.3	21	5.5
Prematurity .. .. .	10	2.5	16	4.2
Violence .. .. .	24	6.0	17	4.5

The Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death is given below :—

	1941.			1942.		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	males	Fe- males
Whooping Cough .....	3	2	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	1	—	1	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	17	12	5	16	7	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	8	5	3	5	2	3
Syphilitic disease .....	1	1	—	3	3	—
Influenza .....	10	6	4	2	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Acute infectious encephalitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus .....	4	4	—	2	2	—
Cancer of uterus.....	5	—	5	5	—	5
Cancer of stomach and duodenum.....	12	6	6	7	5	2
Cancer of breast .....	4	—	4	1	—	1
Cancer of all other sites .....	32	18	14	42	24	18
Diabetes .....	4	1	3	—	—	—
Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	35	13	22	41	19	22
Heart disease .....	85	46	39	96	55	41
Other diseases of the circulatory system .....	24	10	14	18	9	9
Bronchitis.....	25	10	15	11	5	6
Pneumonia .....	11	6	5	13	9	4
Other respiratory diseases .....	2	1	1	3	3	—
Ulceration of stomach or duodenum .....	5	4	1	5	5	—
Diarrhœa (under two years of age) .....	3	3	—	1	1	—
Appendicitis.....	2	1	1	4	3	1
Other digestive diseases .....	10	3	7	8	6	2
Nephritis .....	12	3	9	11	4	7
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other maternal causes ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Premature birth .....	10	6	4	16	9	7
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease .....	7	5	2	15	6	9
Suicide .....	4	3	1	1	—	1
Road traffic accidents ...	6	2	4	6	5	1
Other violent causes .....	14	11	3	10	7	3
All other causes .....	42	19	23	32	13	19
TOTAL DEATHS ...	399	202	197	378	204	174

Ward distribution of deaths :—

1941.—North, 83 ; South, 91 ; East, 101 ; West, 100 ; Baswich, 24.

1942.—North, 76 ; South, 97 ; East, 99 ; West, 71 ; Baswich, 35.

### Infantile Mortality.

The table below shows the number, age, and cause of death of children under one year of age.

Cases of death.	Under 1 wk	1—2 wks	2—3 wks	3—4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1—3 mths	3—6 mths	6—9 mths	9—12 mths	Total under 1 year
1941.										
Congenital deformities .....	2	—	1	1	4	1	—	1	—	6
Prematurity .....	4	1	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	8
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	6
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Hernia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL .....	8	1	2	1	12	5	3	5	1	26
1942.										
Prematurity .....	9	4	—	1	14	1	—	—	—	15
Congenital malformation .....	6	2	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	10
Marasmus .....	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia:										
Broncho Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	4
Gastro Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ulceration of arm—Toxæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Influenza .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL .....	15	6	1	3	25	5	1	1	3	35

Ward distribution of baby deaths was :—

1941.—North, 4 ; South, 3 ; East, 10 ; West, 7 ; Baswich, 2.

1942.—North, 12 ; South, 2 ; East, 11 ; West, 5 ; Baswich, 5.

### Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases.

	1941.			1942.		
	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	STAFFORD	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	STAFFORD
Live Births .....	14.2	16.4	per 1,000 <b>15.8</b>	15.8	18.4	<b>18.0</b>
Still Births .....	0.51	0.60	<b>0.63</b>	0.54	0.62	<b>0.49</b>
DEATHS.						
All Causes .....	12.9	13.0	<b>10.5</b>	11.6	12.1	<b>10.2</b>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever .....	0.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough .....	0.06	0.06	<b>0.08</b>	0.02	0.02	—
Diphtheria .....	0.07	0.06	<b>0.03</b>	0.05	0.04	<b>0.03</b>
Influenza .....	0.19	0.20	<b>0.21</b>	0.09	0.10	<b>0.05</b>
NOTIFICATIONS.						
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	1.47	1.51	<b>1.13</b>	2.19	2.34	<b>2.54</b>
Diphtheria .....	1.25	1.19	<b>0.66</b>	1.05	0.91	<b>0.51</b>
Typhoid Fever .....	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.09	0.09	<b>0.16</b>	0.01	0.01	—
Erysipelas .....	0.30	0.27	<b>0.42</b>	0.30	0.26	<b>0.21</b>
Pneumonia .....	1.25	1.04	<b>1.14</b>	1.07	0.94	<b>1.11</b>
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	0.25	0.20	<b>0.16</b>	0.14	0.12	<b>0.03</b>
Whooping Cough .....	4.39	4.50	<b>5.69</b>	1.73	1.58	<b>1.62</b>
Measles.....	10.33	10.47	<b>4.98</b>	7.46	7.39	<b>1.54</b>
Deaths under one year of age.....						
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age...	59	56	<b>42</b>	49	46	<b>52</b>
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age...	5.1	4.6	<b>4.9</b>	5.2	4.8	<b>1.5</b>
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—						
Puerperal Sepsis.....	0.48	Not available	—	0.42	Not available	—
Others .....	1.75	—	—	1.59	—	<b>2.9</b>
Total .....	2.23	—	—	2.01	—	<b>2.9</b>
NOTIFICATIONS.						
Puerperal Fever.....	11.91	9.53	<b>9.50</b>	12.61	10.80	<b>8.75</b>
„ Pyrexia...						

The rates apply to the civilian population only.

The 148 Smaller Towns have resident populations of 25,000 to 50,000 ; Stafford is one of these.



SECTION B.

Infant Welfare Centre.

	1941	1942
(4) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (2) (i) ..	70.8	54.4

Ante-natal Care.

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number of women.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
1940 .. .. .	46.7	11.5
1941 .. .. .	43.5	16.3
1942 .. .. .	32.1	8.7

Birth Distribution :—

	1941.		1942.	
	Live births	Still births	Live births	Still births
Maternity Homes .....	114	20	136	23
Institutions .....	91		120	
Doctors' cases .....	15		5	
District Nursing Association—				
As Maternity Nurses .....	157	10	227	2
As Midwives .....	282		265	
TOTAL .....	659	30	753	25

SECTION C.

Water Supply.

The Borough Surveyor states :—

1941.

“Owing to the continued increase in the demand for water it has been necessary to run the new Pumping Station at Shugborough almost to capacity throughout the year. Arrangements have now been made to connect our mains with those of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company at Brindley Bank in order to provide a supplementary supply if this becomes necessary.”

1942.

“The position with regard to the water supply has continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. During 1942 there has been only a slight increase in consumption

over the previous record year and no difficulty has been experienced in meeting the demand. Owing to new calls by the Air Ministry and Military Authorities, however, it is anticipated that a further increase in consumption will occur in 1943."

### **Sewage Disposal Works.**

The Borough Surveyor has furnished me with the following paragraph :—

"Owing to the large increase in the population served by the Works and the additional strain imposed by the reception of the sewage from war-time industries and institutions it has not been possible to maintain an effluent of a quality comparable with the pre-war standard. The position is aggravated by the difficulty which is being experienced in obtaining replacements of worn parts. Every effort is, however, being made to ensure a reasonably good effluent until conditions again become normal."

### **SECTION F.**

#### **Tuberculosis.**

The death rates per 1,000 of the population were :—

1941—Respiratory, 0.45 ; non-respiratory, 0.21. Total 0.66.

1942—Respiratory, 0.43 ; non-respiratory, 0.13. Total 0.56.









